NATIONAL GUARDIAN
5 cents
the progressive newsweekly
Vol. 3, No. 6 NEW YORK, N. Y., NOVEMBER 29, 1950

These are the people of China

And they will be heard. Four hundred and seventy-five million of them, building a new life for themselves and their children, tapping resources untouched except for plunder by foreign investors; ridding their country of famine and disease (see Mme. Sun Yat-sen, page 3) and embarked on a campaign to bring lasting peace to their land and to all the people on earth. Last week their spokesmen arrived in New York to state their case before the United Nations. The result of the debate at Lake Success may mark the future of our civilization — toward life, or destruction.

United Nations photo

ON-SPOT REPORT

PEACE CONGRESS IN WARSAW

PAGE 6

This is Washington in the lame-duck season

By John B. Stone
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE make-up of the 82nd Congress—49 so-called Democrats to 47 Republicans in the Senate, and the Democratic majority reduced by two-thirds in the House—places the Dixiecrats in virtual control of domestic legislation and, by holding the purse-strings, of U.S. foreign policy. Symbolic of their dominance is the organized drive to name Richard B. Russell of Georgia, generalissimo of the White Supremacy contingent, as majority leader in the Senate. Such Fair Deal stalwarts as Murray of Montana and O'Mahoney of Wyoming refused the job in panic and insisted that Russell be drafted despite his recent public declaration that the U.S. should use the atom bomb against China. Should Russell refuse the job, Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona is second choice. But Russell will run the show in either case.

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC: Should Truman wage a fight for the Fair Deal he might get some of it through the House, but the arithmetic in the Senate is simple. Truman's 49 Democrats will probably unite on control of committees and patronage, but 22 of them are from former Confederate states and at least 12 are of the deepest Dixiecrat blend. Thus, to pass any Fair Deal legislation Truman would need at least 12 Republicans to vote on his team; but all but seven of the Senate's Republicans are unalterably opposed to the Fair Deal and all its works.

On foreign policy the line-up indicates John Foster Dulles will be boss for the next two years, regardless of the outcome of the squabble over Sec. of State Acheson. There is a lot of shouting by Sen. Taft and his "re-examinist" colleagues (as Acheson dubbed them) but no indication by Taft or anyone else of fundamental change. There may be more Republicans than northern Democrats ready to drop A-bombs on Russia now, but nobody is more eager for mass destruction than some of the Southerners across the aisle.

FLICKERS OF PROTEST: Aside from a national protest meeting called in Washington by heads of trade unions expelled by the CIO, and a declaration by the Chicago Committee for Trade Union Unity, there has been little action to protect the economic or civil rights of ordinary American citizens. The last faint vestige of the Fair Deal went a-glimmering as Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) was allowed, without reprimand from other Democrats, to blame Republican gains on the Brannan Farm Plan.

There is almost no talk about repeal of the McCarran police state bill, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act seems an old forgotten dream. The drift was in the opposite direction: Sen. Homer E. Ferguson (R-Mich.) was threatening a Congressional investigation of what he called sabotage of the McCarran Act, while Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.), flushed with a startling victory, demanded strengthening of the Taft-Hartley Law by banning of nation-wide bargaining.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL
The band played Dixie

The CIO, preparing for its Chicago convention, was relieved of facing up to the election defeats by pre-dating the annual report of Pres. Phillip Murray Nov. 3. He spoke of the inequity of all-time high profits, skyrocketing prices and lagging wages; but the main force of his report was reserved for paeans to the success of the CIO in expelling left-wing unions. There was little emphasis on Taft-Hartley repeal, no excitement over the McCarran Law. On the eve of the defeat of most candidates it backed, Murray said "labor's political arm is stronger than ever" and "due to wise leadership, is making a more and more effective contribution to our democracy."

MINERS SPEAK OUT: From the welter of wishful thinking on the elections by CIO and AFL political leaders, there emerged the rumbling voice of John L. Lewis' **United Mine Workers Journal** declaring:

> **In addition to the farm vote and the non-labor vote for Taft, a major concurrent factor in the campaign was a secret alliance between the Taft forces and the Democrat Gov. Lausche (of Ohio) who never endorsed the Democratic senatorial candidate (Joseph T.) Ferguson. Observers are of the opinion that there was a deal between the regular Democrats and the Taftites by which machine Democrats voted for Taft in return for Republican votes for Lausche.**

The elections, said the **Journal,** "showed substantial discontent on the part of the electorate with the Truman administration performance," and listed fear of war, increased taxes for individuals, and failure to pass an excess profits tax as other decisive factors. The **Journal** commented:

> **The Democrat-Truman defeat is a reflection upon the party kite-tail part played by the majority of America's active political labor leaders.**

GONE FISHING: That was the only major labor voice which hinted that repeatedly broken promises of lower prices, higher wages, good houses, fair employment practices, equal rights for racial minorities, and freedom from fear, might have had something to do with Truman's defeat. The **International Oil Worker,** CIO Oilworkers' Union organ (100% pro-Truman), told unionists they had "gone fishing too much" and sadly summed up the election result for labor:

Indianapolis Star
Orders of Board of Health

> **Working men will pay higher taxes, but wealthy people will pay little, if any, additional taxes. Corporation profits will reach new record highs, but you and I will have a tougher time meeting the grocery bill. . . . Schools will remain overcrowded and there won't be enough teachers. There will be no improvement in social security, not a ghost of a chance of national health insurance. The farm price support will be utterly confused. . . . Employers will continue to discriminate against minority races while the government sits idly by.**

MME. SUN YAT-SEN: A REPORT ON THE FIRST YEAR OF THE NEW CHINA . . . P. 3

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries, $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Re-entered as second class matter March 17, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Executive Editor*

EDITORIAL DEPT.: Elmer Bendiner, Lawrence Emery, Tabitha Petran. ART EDITOR: Robert Joyce. ADVERTISING: Isabel Lurie. BUSINESS AND PROMOTION: Leon Summit. SUBSCRIPTION AND CIRCULATION: George Evans. National representatives for advertising and circulation: CHICAGO: Ruth Miller, 4th floor, 166 W. Washington St., RAndolph 6-9270. LOS ANGELES: Hannah Baker, 2294 Alcyona Dr., HIlside 2530.

Vol. 3, No. 6 — 178 — NOVEMBER 29, 1950

THE MAIL BAG

Imitate the people

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The UN, since its fig-leaf role in Truman's "police action" in Korea and Formosa, is fast becoming a sewer in which the hopes and aspirations of mankind are likely to disappear.

Peace lovers of the world are banished from "Labor" Britain. What more is needed to convince the world of the lunatic course being pursued by the partners building "situations of strength."

If the peoples can meet, as they met in Warsaw, without benefit of guns and bombs, why can't their elected servants, the built-up little men of our tragic era?

Maurice Becker

Tackle the unions

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I congratulate the GUARDIAN for its organization appeal (Nov. 10). Very dear to my heart! Have again and again brought the matter up. The curse is apathy all right. Why not tackle the militant unions, one by one, at once?

Dorothy Butler Howells

Trygve's 3 years

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

On the return of Trygve Lie, Secretary General of UN, from the European continent, he expressed his satisfaction with things and promised that in three months' time the world would see results of his efforts abroad. I had been watching with great anticipation for these results, but the only results that are obvious to the world so far are his re-election to office for another three years. **David Leon**

Persistent time

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

In the GUARDIAN of Sept. 27 we find offered weekly bundles of ten copies at $10 a year. If that offer still holds, please send us such a bundle.

We intend, of course, to help in spreading knowledge of the GUARDIAN and of how well it deserves its name, and thereby to encourage faith that the right is not really dead and can't be killed with anything like real finality, time being persistent. **John F. Clewe**

Offer still holds. Ed.

Irma Otto's appeal

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Irma C. Otto's "Women of America!" article in the Oct. 25 GUARDIAN should be circulated by the millions throughout the country. **John Moat**

●

OLATHE, COLO.

We wish to commend Irma Otto on her wonderful article. The whole paper is A-1. **Mr. & Mrs. J. Elzie Broyles**

●

SEATTLE, WASH.

Irma Otto's telling article is the tellingest I've seen. My hand, Irma; head, heart, soul, labors and means. And all power to us!

Lord Kitchener said women played so decisive a role in World War I that had they stopped for 20 minutes the Allies would have lost the war. I say, why not, voluntarily, halt one generation of war expendables while in the womb? During the pause we, who have made our world what it is by our sins of omission as well as commission, can meantime get around either to clean it up, or blow it up! No more blasphemy upon the holiest, greatest, cleanest thing upon earth — "giving birth!" (as the Hawaiians so reverently express it). No more wanton waste of agonizing labors — only to bring hell upon earth, inescapably. **Julia W. Cockcroft**

Letter to the Pope

KEYSTONE HEIGHTS, FLA.

The following is a letter I have sent to His Holiness Pope Pius XII:

Most Holy Father:

We, the small people of this world, are anxious and afraid. What better deed could be performed this holy year than for you, Most Holy Father, to organize a crusade for peace, supported by the hundreds of millions of Christians of all faiths. To speak by radio at Christmas and send personal appeals by your hand in our name to President Truman, Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee, Premier Pleven of France and the official representatives of China to meet at a designated place not only to talk about peace, but to work at it. This can be done. We are hoping and praying. In God's name, do something, act quickly. Your own Vatican City will hardly escape the rigors of this most violent turmoil which is daily gathering force. We pray and entreat God to help you in this noble work. Nomine patri et filio et spiritus sanctus. Amen. **Joseph Kerrigan**

P.S.: If you see fit to print this, it may give hope and courage to some of our Catholic readers of the GUARDIAN.

Lafayette's prediction

FLORAL PARK, N. Y.

More than 150 years ago, Gen. Lafayette, who served as an aide to Gen. Washington, made this prophesy: "If the liberties of the American people are ever destroyed, they will fall by the hands of the Catholic clergy." This prophesy is now coming true, as the Catholic clergy prepares to administer the coup de grace to the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution. The Church has now become the State.

I didn't ask to be born; but now that I am I demand to live my life free from tyranny and enslavement, without being deprived of the means of a livelihood. I demand the rights guaranteed to me by the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution. These rights have been usurped from me illegally, by Catholics and fellow travelers, using these same rights to destroy them. My plan is to take legal action against the State (the Church) to either restore these rights to me, or to execute me publicly for heresy, with a Catholic priest as the executioner.

I am looking for a sponsor or a group of sponsors to back me financially in this operation, which I shall name "Operation Freedom." I am white, male, single, 32, and was baptized a Christian. **M. Barna**

Joe Stalin-in-law

BUTTE, MONT.

In this state of the march of fascism, with all the evidence that big money stooges are riding ruthlessly with impunity, it is a sad omen that too many people are so filled with apathy. I know people, who seem fairly rational, who have had no build-up to understand all this confusion and hysteria. Such folks are at a loss to know who or what is to blame for their privations. So the lazy way out for them is to blame the mother-in-law or at least they can always blame Joe Stalin. **M. S. Buchanan**

First political prisoners

WINCHESTER, IND.

When Howard Fast claims (GUARDIAN, Nov. 10) that he and his group were the first political prisoners at the Mill Point Federal Prison Camp, he writes either from ignorance or with deliberate misrepresentation.

There were a few hundred Witnesses of Jehovah and Conscientious Objectors at Mill Point from 1941 to 1946 and they were just as much political prisoners as Mr. Fast and his comrades: for anyone who because of religious or ethical conviction or politically principled motivation refuses to obey the edict of a governmental organ, and is imprisoned in consequence, is a political prisoner. Unless, of course, one maintains an esoteric definition of "political prisoner" as not applying to those with whose political course he disagrees; or limits the concept of "political prisoner" to someone incarcerated purely for his political opinions — in which case there have so far been no political prisoners in U.S. (for conviction has always been for some action or inaction).

The moral of this reminder of pre-Fast political prisoners is that if the government at one time can get away with imprisoning those who oppose your political course, it can at another time imprison you when the course changes; and Mr. Fast might well have meditated along this line about the JWs and COs who had preceded him in Mill Point. **Wilbur Burton**

Power and love

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Religious persecution, especially of the Quakers and other conscientious objectors, should be published and condemned by all peace loving people. These people have the courage of their convictions and they should not be put in prison for long periods of time because they refuse to kill their fellow men. Anyone who remains silent in the knowledge of this inhuman injustice is as guilty as their persecutors. It's important that the common people realize that they have nothing to gain by killing each other; also, that there is no reason for doing so.

If the people would refuse to take part in wars which their rulers manufacture there would be peace in the world. Personally, if I have to die I will die in by own country and not in any foreign land against people who never did me any injury or injustice. I will not kill the innocent. I believe in a God of Love and Him only will I serve as long as I live. The love of power is man's destruction. The power of love is his salvation. **Virginia Heeren**

Relief is $3.82

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A guy that picked me up when I was hitching a ride about two months ago hired me to assemble lamps (while their season is on before Xmas), and so I have enough money to pay off a few debts—and renew my GUARDIAN sub. Relief is $3.82 a week—and it's more aggravation than relief. **Howard Feldman**

It does save space

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The small print you use in much of the paper is terribly hard on people's eyes and it takes off a great deal of the pleasure of reading it. As for myself, as much as I like the GUARDIAN and everything in it, I am forced to leave a great deal out or suffer the consequences of strained eyes and a headache (I do wear glasses.) **Sophia E. Kurst**

Regression in Britain

ABERYSTWYTH, WALES

The GUARDIAN has deeply interested me in its social and political insight. I am therefore anxious to get a copy regularly for the next 12 months. I am an old scientist interested in sociology.

Present activities, social and industrial, in Britain and America are leading to big changes in world conditions within the next two years. Here in Britain we are disastrously regressing, not progressing at all. At the moment progress is impossible. **Ben Davies**

Remember 1933?

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The election is over but where are we heading? We older people remember the Samuel Insull empire crash in Chicago and the stock market crash, followed by layoffs of workers, ending in bread lines and bank failures in February, 1933. All this took place in peace time under no government controls, but under free enterprise which had a free reign. Also, when this took place we were not fighting any war across the pond and we were not pouring a billion down the rat holes of Europe. We'll sooner or later end in a depression here that will make the last one look like a picnic. **C. M. Casselt**

The ungrateful ones

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

There is something insidious shaping up in that tight little bastion of democracy, the Republic of Puerto Rico, where it would seem that good old-fashioned Americanism is not good enough for them.

It was not enough that we brought them American culture and in its wake millions of dollars of American capital, providing hundreds of the natives with jobs, and giving them a standard of living. No. Now they want their freedom, forgetting that we have for decades furnished them with our own troops, and at only a nominal cost to them per capita, to ensure that no foreign despot should ever again interfere with their adherence to the American way.

The time they pick to ask for independence is almost like hitting under the belt. What, for instance, will our good friends on Formosa think? I cannot believe that any of this is condoned by the people of Puerto Rico, except maybe by the rank and file. The good, solid, responsible people, like the absentee plantation and factory owners, all join in deploring it.

We will have to handle this problem gently, but firmly: repeat over and over, on the Voice of America program, that independence is a communist device for enslaving the people. Then, when our Korean adventure has been brought to a successful conclusion and a triumphant United Nations Army asks us what next, we can lead that glorious host against the independence-seeking subversives of Puerto Rico. At any rate, we must ensure that, in our time, Americanism shall not perish from the earth. **A. E. Bassett**

Moving ahead

FOREST GROVE, ORE.

I feel enthused about the paper and the movement behind it. Despite everything, I believe we are gaining ground. **Richard E. Bolling**

A privileged $2

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I have been a subscriber to the GUARDIAN since its inception. Never once have I been disappointed in a single issue. As other so-called progressives dropped by the wayside, the GUARDIAN never wavered from the path of justice, truth and peace which it set out to champion. It is truly a privilege for me to say that it is with deep appreciation to all of you that I renew my subscription. Enclosed are my $2. Since all of my friends read the GUARDIAN, I cannot buy the gift subscriptions. **Polly Fiderar**

Rainbow for peace

FLUSHING, N. Y.

With the commercial press beating the drums of war with ever-increasing volume, your paper stands out as a beacon light and rainbow in the noble struggle for world peace. **Isidore Klotz**

$10 a month

A YEAR ago the GUARDIAN asked all readers who can afford it to become Guardian Associates by pledging $10 a month. Many responded — some who could not "afford" it but undertook sacrifices to keep the peace paper in the ring.

We are still in the ring — thanks in large measure to them — but as those pledges expire we earnestly ask again:

● That those who pledged before will renew the pledge for another year.

● That others will decide to become Guardian Associates at this time when the call of "Peace On Earth" is about to ring out again — and peace is in terrible danger because truth is throttled.

Will you make this year-round Christmas gift to the GUARDIAN, to the progressive movement — to yourself?

I pledge $10 a month to the GUARDIAN for 10 months

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN **17 Murray St., New York 7**

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN **17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.**

Mme. Sun Yat-sen reports

This is the New China one year after --- How they fought flood, disease and famine

After one year of people's rule how does China, still embattled and menaced, handle her age-old enemies of flood, famine, pestilence and war which have condemned millions every year to needless, horrible death? The answer was given by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of China's first republic, and vice-chairman of the people's government. Here are excerpts from her report sent last week to the Conference on Health and Welfare in China, held in New York by the China Welfare Appeal.

Flood

THE Ministry of Water Conservation was called into action and attacked the problem as if it were a nationwide military campaign. They set up a massive operational system of 334 work and observation stations throughout the country, linked directly to a flood-fighting headquarters in Peking by members of the People's Liberation Army. During special periods they further mobilized millions more. On each occasion they especially drew workers from those hardest hit by the flood.

The masses of people were used to effect a short-run and a long-run plan simultaneously. It meant curbing the raging waters immediately and at the same time working toward strongly harnessing them for the future so they would benefit, not destroy the people.

The army of flood-fighters were paid for their labors by the government. At the same time they were educated as to the meaning of their work. Meetings were held on every level, from small village groups to huge area mass-gatherings. Every detail was carefully explained—the job to be accomplished, why they were mobilized, how they would get paid, what their work would mean to their and the country's future. The result was inspired, creative labor.

CREATIVE CONTROL: These workers shifted in one year's time 365,000,000 cubic meters of earth . . . enough dirt to build a wall one meter high [3.2 feet] and one meter wide around the equator eight times. In practical terms, our people repaired more than 25,000 kilometers of dykes [many of which had been destroyed by retreating Kuomintang forces] in addition to working toward permanently controlling such rivers as the Yangtze, Huai, Yellow, Yi, Pearl, Han, Liao and the sea dykes.

MME. SUN YAT-SEN
". . . a deep-rooted faith . . ."

Seven out of every ten hectares [hectare = 2.4 acres] which were under water last year, this year are under cultivation. In addition vital and vast irrigation projects were accomplished.

They built it, they intend to keep it
In Manchuria the people constructed their railroads with their own back-breaking toil. With pride they saw the job finished and enjoyed the fruit of their labor.

For example, in the dry Northwest alone 300,000 hectares were newly irrigated and work has already started to reach a further 2,000,000 hectares. As a side-result from this particular project will come 3,000,000 kilowatts of electric power from the drainage [Boulder Dam produces a little over 4 million kw.]

Famine

YES, we had famine in China. We never denied it. . . . We also made it quite plain that the famine was the result of the floods and the floods were the result of Kuomintang destruction. . . . We also told the world we had a way out of our troubles. . . .

Due to the faith which the farmers have in our government, because of land reform and other beneficial measures, the deliveries of tax grain have been on time and well over 90% fulfilled. Due to the foresight and energy of our People's Government we were able to materialize a movement of that grain within our country on such a scale that every food deficiency area was reached. There was not one mode of transportation that was not organized and put to play—the newly reconstructed railroads, river boats, wagons, wheelbarrows and the very backs of our courageous people.

The slogan was: "None Shall Starve." To meet the slogan here are the figures of the grain moved: From Manchuria, 1,000,000 tons and more if it was needed; from Szechuan, 110,000 tons; from Central and South China, 740,000 tons.

STAFF OF LIFE: This life-giving grain was used in the famine areas for public works programs, such as water conservation, for production programs, to reclaim the land, for loans to stimulate home and part-time industry. In a minority of cases it was distributed as outright relief. And there was still enough to go around elsewhere. Shanghai, for example, usually dependent upon foreign rice, could now make its way with ease on home-grown grain.

This action . . . not only defeated famine, but also had a most salutary effect on the whole economy. Prices of the basic foods were stabilized. . . . The final effect of the price stabilization was that universal confidence was established in our people's currency. . . . People's minds were at ease for the first time in years. . . . Also from this sprung renewed . . . faith in Chairman Mao's statement that while our country has difficulties it also has the solution.

Unemployment

(Mme. Sun explained that joblessness is confined to regions recently bombed and those cities, most recently liberated, whose economies suffered most from imperialist interests).

THERE is now taking place an adjustment of industry and commerce so that it produces for the Chinese people and not mainly for export, which was exploitation pure and simple. This is no easy task, to turn industry so that it faces inward, particularly since it was set up and developed in the directly opposite direction.

In the case of the bombing, unemployment arises from . . . the destruction of power plants, mills and factories and the disruption of shipping, preventing the importation of raw materials. This too, can be met and is being met by the same technique—mobilization of the people.

Unemployment is handled through the joint efforts of the trade unions and the government. The labor organizations . . . mobilize both the employed and the unemployed. They conduct campaigns for the collection of funds and supplies, and are entrusted with the funds turned over by the government and other organizations. . . .

PEOPLE'S WPA: Help has come from every section of the land in response to the slogan: "Unity: those with jobs and means, help those without." . . . These funds were . . . used to put the unemployed workers to productive tasks. Public works programs have been instituted, vital construction jobs undertaken and technical training projects established. Workers are paid for both work and study.

(Mme. Sun also indicated these governmental steps to revive public and private production: loans and purchases, financing the purchase of supplies abroad and their transport within the country; sponsoring extensive planting of agricultural industrial products such as cotton.)

Health

FOR the immediate enemies, such as plague, cholera and others, teams consisting of hundreds of medical workers have been assigned to do combat. In Manchuria, on two occasions, they have stopped epidemics in their first stages—these, incidentally, being remnants of Japanese bacteriological war preparations. In other areas medical workers have saved hundreds of thousands of livestock from various animal diseases. In Shanghai, after inoculating almost 4,000,000 people, there were only 10 cases of proven cholera this past summer.

Workers, farmers and soldiers, all are part of this great medical army. In the main cities, in the regional centers, in the district centers, exhibitions, lectures, demonstrations and training are given to lift the level of medical and sanitation knowledge of the people. . . .

This is not just a temporary measure. It will be years before China will have enough trained personnel in the field. This means that the emphasis in medicine must continue to be along preventive lines. For this to succeed it must be founded in the masses, and their education and training must be even further deepened and intensified. . . . China in the next five years will train 20,000 doctors, 30,000 medical workers, thousands of technicians and dentists.

Peace

WE have known war for over 100 years. So, to us, peace is a treasure. We will struggle to maintain it. We will protect it at all costs.

It disturbs us to see the club-swinging measures which some circles in your country (U.S.) have been taking against peace. It angers us to witness your finest sons and daughters imprisoned for advocating the making of peace into a living condition. We condemn the "summer-time peace patriots" in high places and low, who at this juncture turn their backs on the people. But at the same time we possess steady and root-deep faith in the American people. We know they have the strength to resist and overcome the pressure and intimidation. . . . You once gave us a sample of that strength when the Chinese people faced their darkest days.

Now we would like to reciprocate. Please accept the inspiration of the Chinese people, a people in control of their own destiny. To us it is a rule of life that the struggles of the common men and women all over the world are the same and inseparable. Our difficulties are equally shared, but so are our victories. The liberated Chinese people extend their hands across the sea to firmly grasp yours, so that with unified ranks we may hold the peace.

Daily Worker, London
"Please, teacher, did you say that the Korean invaders were defending Korea or the American defenders were invading Korea?"

"God is on their side . . ."

"I ABSOLUTELY believe this to be the most comprehensive renaissance the human spirit has ever experienced; and the most dynamic change in human history. God is working alongside of these Communists. . . . We're just in the middle of building a beautiful Chinese Christian cathedral on this campus, and our work is going ahead full swing. . . . Ninety-five percent of the U.S. press on the Far East is absolutely false. Believe the opposite, and you will be close to the facts."

DRYDEN L. PHELPS of University Church, West China Union Univ., Chengtu (U.S. Baptist missionary who has been at the University since 1921).

Background to war or peace

UN discusses China—with China

GUARDIAN UN correspondence

LAKE SUCCESS

FOR a whole year the UN has been discussing China, the largest nation on earth, without any representative of that country's government being present. This ludicrous and dangerous ostrich situation ended at least temporarily last week when an invited delegation arrived from Peking, specifically to press charges of aggression against Taiwan (Formosa) by the U.S. which maintains military forces there and sent the 7th Fleet to deny China access to its own island.

As Peking's delegates make their UN debut (but not as members), the China question like an octopus spreads its tentacles into every committee-room, and both Assembly and Security Council agendas are loaded with items related to China. With the physical presence of the Chinese clearing the atmosphere of double-talk (as it already began to do within hours of their arrival), the discussions on these items will be of the utmost importance to world peace and UN's very survival. Here are some of the items:

1. A complaint to the Assembly filed by the Chinese Nationalists last year, charging the Soviets with helping the Chinese Communists in violation of treaties. Last week the Assembly's Political Committee referred the matter back for a year for study to the Soviet-boycotted "Little Assembly" where it had already been for a year. British Commonwealth, West European and other delegates joined the Soviet bloc in opposing a stronger proposal by Nationalist delegate Dr. T. F. Tsiang, supported by the U.S.

2. A proposal by Cuba and El Salvador that the UN pass on the question of admission of new members and determine which government is representative of a nation. No final decision has been taken on this.

3. A Soviet complaint to the Assembly charging the U.S. with aggression against China since the Korean war through bombings of the Chinese mainland.

Krokodil, Moscow

A Russian view of U.S. Far Eastern policy

4. A U.S. demand that the Assembly pass on the future of Formosa. Under the four-power 1943 Cairo Declaration Formosa, Manchuria and the Pescadore Islands were to be returned to China. The U.S. now wants to scrap this agreement and put Formosa under a sort of trusteeship to prevent the Chinese government from taking it away from Chiang. The U.S. does not have many supporters on this stand and a few days ago asked the Assembly to postpone discussion on it.

5. A U.S. complaint to the Security Council of Chinese intervention in Korea, based on Gen. MacArthur's report. The Council started discussing the complaint, then dropped it to await arrival of the Peking delegation. The delegation said it was not empowered to discuss this item, but informal discussion may be held on it.

6. An invitation to China to take part in the work of this Assembly. The Indians raised this point at the first session but the Assembly turned it down and Canada suggested a seven-nation committee to deal with it instead. The committee was not appointed until after the U.S. elections and then the Soviet bloc opposed it as being too pro-West.

MAX WERNER

Asia, A-Bomb and Western Europe

LAST week in Atlanta Gen. Omar Bradley made an important statement about the strategic situation of the Western world. He interrelated the cost of the Korean campaign, the exclusive role of the A-Bomb in Western strategy and the general military unpreparedness of the West. He presented "the bruising and shocking fact" that Korea has left our military cupboard bare. Except for the atomic bomb the West has been left without adequate military reserves.

The atomic bomb cannot solidify Western strategy. This terrible weapon must split it rather. In an important book published a few days ago, **The Defense of the West,** Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, Britain's best known and most influential military expert, shows the crisis of Western strategy, its confusion and contradictions. Mr. Liddell Hart does not believe in atomic victory over the Soviet bloc:

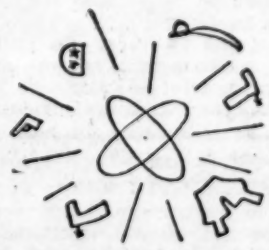
> It is dubious whether America's stock of them [atomic bombs] would suffice to cripple Russia's war potential, even if her bombers could attain their objectives. . . . Russia's circumstances make her the least accessible and susceptible of targets for atomic warfare.

MISTRUST AND HORROR: Yet if atomic weapons cannot destroy the Soviet Union, they can destroy Britain, which

> . . . remans a concentrated island target, faced with weapons that can spread destruction more widely than did any one of those immature ones which Hitler used.

Liddell Hart says bluntly that Britain and its West European neighbors could hardly survive a series of atomic blows at the beginning of the war: there is no longer any ground for them to hope that the results of the initial defeat can be restored in the end by a victorious offensive.

It is time for us to understand that West Europeans, competent in military and international affairs, have undisguised strategic mistrust and human horror of the atomic bomb. As Liddell Hart says:



> . . . An advanced base is always an exposed spot. With ruthless candor American defense memoranda have described Britain as America's shock absorber in another war. The position of a shock absorber in the atomic and rocket age is a fatal one.

Thus the discussion about atomic strategy is being continued with unabated vehemence. A few days ago a French spokesman, J. J. Servan Schreiber, stated in the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** that the A-bomb has become the most serious of fundamental differences between Europe and America. He made the striking observation that "the moral outlawing of the A-bomb has been unofficially considered as accepted political fact in Europe." But he stresses certainly not the humanitarian protest, but the political and strategic crisis of atomic strategy.

PUZZLE—FIND THE ARMY: If, as Gen. Bradley hinted, after the Korean campaign the atomic bomb is the only effective military instrument of the Western coalition, then the crisis of West European defense is at hand. Western Europe cannot be defended by atomic weapons.

But on the other hand, if North Koreans and Indo-Chinese insurgents are able to engage the flower of U. S. and French land power, what land force will be available and adequate to defend Western Europe? Liddell Hart believes the problem can be solved by a small mechanized professional army. A bold thinker in criticising atomic strategy, he offers a shaky and outdated solution. The plan would not work even in 1940. It is wholly out of place in 1950. Western military planning has no realistic formula for modern land strategy.

The North Korean experience notwithstanding, Western military thinking still excludes mustering and deployment of mass armies. Therefore it has a superficial concept of modern war and minimizes its requirements.

The Western strategy is obviously lagging, obviously inadequate. There is no other defense against a modern mass army but the defense in depth; and the defense in depth demands in its turn another mass army.

China border push goes into reverse

BIG KOREA PUSH OPENS;
CHINA REDS LAND IN N. Y.
N. Y. Post headline, Nov. 3

THE New York landing was made on Idlewild Airport at dawn amid the flares of photo flashlights. There were nine Chinese in the landing party—seven men and two women—to join talks affecting their country which others have been having in the UN for many months. At the field the delegation's head, general-diplomat-revolutionary Wu Hsiu-chuan, offered "profound friendship . . . to the peace-loving people in the United States."

A minor hurricane postponed all UN sessions scheduled for the week-end. On Monday chief U.S. delegate Warren Austin was set to face the Chinese with "twenty questions."

KEEP TALKING: U.S. diplomacy had relied on other Americans facing other Chinese on the snowy Manchurian border. N. Y. **Times** correspondent Thomas J. Hamilton wrote on Saturday:

> The thinking of the U. S. delegation appeared to be that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's new offensive was certain to drive Chinese Communist forces out of virtually all of North Korea and the important decisions, therefore, would be taken on the battle field rather than at Lake Success.

But on Monday morning when the Assembly's Political Committee convened, MacArthur's "home by Christmas" offensive toward China's borders was in reverse in a critical 25-mile sector. South Koreans were reported withdrawing as much as 12 miles. U. S. units isolated. The ball was back with Austin at Lake Success. The play was made no easier by the growing revolt against "MacArthurism" among both Tories and Labourites in Britain. Washington urged the British to talk less and fight more, but they showed themselves not only willing but anxious to negotiate with the Chinese.

LIDICE, KOREA: In MacArthur-occupied Korea the war had settled down to a routine of horror. The U.S. ordered the town of Tuom-ni, where five Americans had been killed in an ambush, leveled and obliterated. (In 1942 the Nazis ordered the same fate for Lidice, Czechoslovakia, for a similar "offense.")

At Seoul, the Chicago **Tribune** reported:

> The looting sprees of the South Korean and American soldiers are about over. . . . The bodies of freshly killed men are a common sight along the roadway.

GI Charles Edward Bell of Savannah, Ga., who "wants to be a minister," wrote to his parents (according to AP):

> If I ever see a Chink or if one even surrenders to me, he's a dead man. I hate every one of them. I wish the United States would use the A-bomb on them."

WHITENESS IS ALL: Many who read such reports wondered what the U.S. military attitude must be toward non-Anglo-Saxon allies under the UN flag.

Col. Mariano C. Azurin, commanding the token contingent sent to Korea from the Philippines, complained that most of his 1,300 troops had been scattered under U.S. command, leaving him with only some clerks in a headquarters detachment, and that furthermore they had not received clothing to combat the near-zero cold. Last week Philippine Defense Secy. Ramon Magsaysay, after conferring with General MacArthur, called Col. Azurin home.

The Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Judge Advocate General for permission to defend Negro troops where there was suspicion of discrimination in the court-martial. Many servicemen had asked the NAACP to intervene. The Association reported that one soldier begged it

> . . . to "investigate the mass persecution of the men of the 24th Infantry Regiment. Please give us your assistance. We are being court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment for life—not one or two of us, but in groups of fours and fives."

Pardon me, but isn't this the AFL?

Liquidated 'Reds' haunt CIO convention

By Rod Holmgren
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

CHICAGO

PHILIP Murray and his staff at the 12th Annual CIO Convention, held last week at Chicago's Palmer House, rejoiced at the "cleansing" of "communists" from their organization. But they behaved as if haunted by the "communist issue" which they claimed to have liquidated: every argument was supported by warnings of communism. Unlike the 1949 convention the mood was apathetic, the debates almost as routine as an AFL convention. The script seemed to have been written well in advance; the lines—except for an occasional miscue—came smoothly and in the proper order.

The composition of the delegations told the story of a year of wholesale expulsions. Of the 557 delegates, only seven were Negro, five were women. (In years when progressively administered unions were still in CIO, 20 to 25% of the delegates were Negro.)

These unions showed a drop in the number of delegates: Oil, Communications, Maritime, Shipbuilding, Radio. The precise membership in CIO was not revealed. At a press conference Murray claimed 6,000,000. (Last September, before the expulsions, per capita figures showed less than 4,000,000).

The Officers' Report revealed no progress at all in the Southern Organizing Drive. Delegate Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers pleaded for CIO help in organizing 600,000 textile workers, mainly in the south.

QUESTION PERIOD: Two large questions bedeviled the delegates. One was: Why did CIO-backed candidates in the election flop and where can CIO go now in politics? The second, a long-standing one on the agenda, was the repeal of Taft-Hartley.

To the first, there was no clear answer. Jack Kroll, director of CIO's Political Action Committee, who earlier had ascribed "liberal" losses in the elections to popular dissatisfaction with the war, said: "I don't believe we have a damned thing to apologize for," and deferred a full-scale post-mortem to a conference later this month.

PAUL DOUGLAS
Take it easy, fellows . . .

George Baldanzi, Textile Workers vice-president, called for re-examination of "our position, our role and the elections":

> "The citizens of America will no sooner follow PAC in an attempt to elect a lot of racketeers than they will if the Democratic Party or Republican Party sponsors them."

Murray blamed it on the "new low" in demagogy reached by the Republicans, but laid greatest emphasis on his demand for a say in the Truman war program. He said:

> "Organizations such as ours have a God-given obligation to supply moral and spiritual leadership throughout the entire universe."

REFORMED SLAVERY: The fight to repeal Taft-Hartley was weakened by a speech of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), one of the "friends of labor" whom CIO enthusiastically supports. Douglas indicated that though he would go on asking for repeal, he might settle for a reformed "slave labor-law." The convention, though, repudiated Douglas' reform policy and voted to continue the no-compromise policy it has followed at least on paper.

CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg said CIO's motto in the Taft-Hartley fight was: "We shall not be moved." But another CIO official told one newspaperman that Counsel Goldberg was merely stating CIO's "bargaining position" and that he would be prepared to "give here and there."

The convention took these other stands:

ON WAGE FREEZE: Not now. Murray asked for price control, offered only temporary opposition to wage control. He said:

> "If and when the time comes in the U. S. that there has got to be universal regimentation to fight off communism on a world-wide basis, then labor is prepared to do its part, with the distinct understanding that every other citizen is required to make equal sacrifices. This is everybody's war."

ON THE MARSHALL PLAN: Cautiously critical. The foreign policy resolution said:

> It is imperative that the workers of France, Italy and Western Germany be given a way of life that is worth defending if they are to be counted upon as forces participating in the resistance to the threat of communist aggression.

Murray expressed amazement that in France "profit-hungry corporations were not passing down to the workers the benefits in the form of living wages."

ON PEACE: Jack Altman, of the Wholesale and Retail Workers, wanted the war brought "where it belongs, on Soviet shores and not on the satellites."

SMOKED SOCIALISTS: The hunt and the purge reached full circle when the

convention considered the routine resolution reaffirming "the position which has been taken by CIO time and time again endorsing the Tennessee Valley Authority and the principles for which it stands."

Joseph A. Fisher, Utility Workers president, said menacingly: "There are a lot of Socialists around here and it's time somebody smoked them out."

Among the smoked socialists was Philip Murray who had endorsed the resolution. The Utility Workers, who supported Dewey for N. Y. governor in the recent elections and backed the increased transit fare before that, thundered against TVA as the "first step to nationalize our industry."

Murray made it clear he would not suppress such loyal opposition within the labor movement as he had suppressed the left-wing militants last year. He said:

> "If they have any disagreement with this convention . . . they can appear before any Congressional committee and say anything they want. That's their business. Nobody is bound or gagged in these matters. The only determination that we have made with respect to policies of that description was confined to the issue of communism, but in a matter of policy such as this we are not going to gag people, and nobody has ever been gagged in this organization."

The Marine Cooks & Stewards appealed their expulsion, pointing out that disagreement with national CIO on foreign and domestic policy had been the sole charge against them, and that their criticism of the Marshall Plan, for example, had been confirmed by CIO investigators this year. The appeal was rejected.

NOBILITY'S BURDENS: On Friday morning Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers announced: "A noble soul is here."

It was his way of nominating Philip Murray for another term as CIO president. The delegates, listless throughout the week, cheered for 21 minutes as they re-elected him. James Carey, after his own re-election as secretary-treasurer, said:

> "If I have any ambition, it is to be a healthy Harry Hopkins to ease the burden of our great president."

From "Samson Agonistes"

But what more oft in Nations grown corrupt,
And by their vices brought to servitude,
Than to love Bondage more than Liberty,
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty . . . ?

—JOHN MILTON

Bill of Rights parley Dec. 2 fights abuses under McCarran Law

THIRTY years ago a group of 12 top U.S. lawyers issued a joint report that startled the American people, aroused such a storm of public opinion that the abuses they exposed were eventually brought to an end. They wrote:

> We are concerned with bringing to the American people the utterly illegal acts which have been committed by those charged with the highest duty of enforcing the laws—acts which have caused widespread suffering and unrest, have struck at the foundation of American free institutions, and have brought the name of our country into disrepute.

What moved the 12 lawyers to protest were the shameful Palmer raids against the foreign-born and the deportation frenzy of 1920. Last week

they received from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born a pointed reminder that under the new McCarran Act,

> . . . Each of the illegal or unconstitutional practices which you exposed and condemned in 1920 has already been repeated or threatens to be repeated in these closing months of 1950.

CALL TO ACTION: To the 12—including Zechariah Chafee, Jr., author of the classic book **Freedom of Speech**; Francis Fisher Kane who resigned a Justice Dept. post in protest; Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School; and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter—went invitations to address the National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights. The conference opens Dec. 2 in New York City under ACPFB auspices and the sponsorship of 125 prominent Americans.

The committee announced it would concern itself with these four major issues:

- The Justice Dept.'s attempt to use the unconstitutional McCarran Law to establish concentration camps in the U.S. by illegally re-arresting 48 non-citizens and holding them without bail.
- The announcement by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that it will arrest and deport more than 3,400 non-citizens on the basis of the McCarran Law's deportation provisions.
- The Justice Dept.'s announced intention to revoke the citizenship of more than 1,000 naturalized American citizens.
- The difficulties faced by thousands of non-citizens who have been trying for years to become American citizens without success.

GAINS & LOSSES: To date the committee has a good record in beating back McCarran Law attacks on the foreign-born. Of 48 arrested in midnight raids and denied bail, 40 by last week had been released by order of 13 different federal judges, most of whom rebuked the Justice Dept. for arbitrary abuse of its power. But eight foreign-born were still being held without bail; four in Los Angeles, two in Seattle, one each in Duluth and Detroit. For these the fight went on, with the committee urging telegrams of protest to U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. The continued detention of these was called "cruel and harsh and without legal or human justification."

In New York City, 17 who won release on bail from Ellis Island after long efforts in the courts were being subjected to belt-line deportation hearings. Most of those who have already appeared had their cases adjourned to next month, when the government will seek deportation orders under the new law on the sole ground of past or present membership in the Communist Party.

Meanwhile the State Dept. issued a reminder to every non-citizen in the land that the new law requires annual reports, beginning in January, of their whereabout and activities.

McCARTHY vs. PEOPLE: In Washington a fight was looming in Congress to force more drastic application of the law. One aspect of it would be a Republican effort to block Senate ratification of President Truman's appointees (headed by Republican Seth Richardson who ran the Loyalty Review Board) to staff the five-man Subversive Activities Control Board. Both Sen. Bricker (R-O.) and Sen. McCarthy (R-Wisc.) announced they would oppose all five in favor of men and women they thought would administer the law with maximum toughness.

In Los Angeles the Democratic Party County Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution demanding repeal of the law as "ill-conceived and obviously unconstitutional."

In Springfield, Mass., a group of leading citizens including the president and a second member of the city council, a college dean, a professor and several clergymen, was circulating a petition urging repeal of

> . . . measures which would curtail the cherished liberties for which our country has long been famous.

U. E. News

"He's been up there ever since they discovered Hiawatha was subversive."

THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

Warsaw gives the world a manifesto

By George Wheeler
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

WARSAW

WHERE once lay the war rubble of Warsaw a new building stands; when it is completed it will be the largest, most modern printing plant in all Europe. Three days before the Second World Peace Congress—driven from Britain by Prime Minister Attlee—was to have opened in Warsaw, presses and machinery had been ready to instal. In those three days hundreds of engineers, carpenters, electricians, specialists, worked around the clock to convert the great room into the meeting hall for the Congress. To the 2,025 delegates, guests and observers from 72 countries, the miracle of the transformation was symbolic. This is the way one rank-and-file delegate put it:

> The tremendous expense of our visit will set back their Three Year Plan, but they are not only willing but eager and enthusiastic to make this sacrifice for peace. Not only are we given the best accommodations, but at every session some present: writing paper, postcards, cigarettes, etc. The people throng the entrances for our signatures, the children particularly—healthy, bright and mannerly youngsters. No words can describe the warmth of Polish hospitality.
>
> At the airport in Prague there were great crowds—bouquets of flowers, wine, songs, dancing, platters of meat, embraces from lovely young girls and handsome young men in the sky-blue shirts of peace. But if we were touched and tearful at Prague, we were astounded at Warsaw. Not a house without its banner, its streamers of welcome, its white doves. Everywhere the word POKOJ, peace—flying on banners, chanted by the smiling, warm-hearted people: "Pokoj, Pokoj, Pokoj!"

CHARTER OF PEACE: In this atmosphere the Congress worked for a week, some of its commissions putting in many an all-night session. Out of the labors came a manifesto to the peoples of the world, a Charter of Peace to be referred to the UN, a basic 10-point program to avert World War III, and a World Peace Council of 200 members which will both guide the peace movement in all lands and serve as a sort of watch-dog committee over the UN to hold it true to its own founding charter.

Thanksgiving in Warsaw
This is how the peace trains were greeted and this is how the delegates felt about it. George Wheeler says one correspondent for a western newspaper turned his back on a child offering him flowers. What was his fear—himself?

Some observers pointed out that the Congress itself is larger than the UN, since it includes many colonial lands not now represented at Lake Success. The new Council announced that it "is open to any nation, any group, any current of peace-loving opinion willing to work for the realization of one or another proposal for peace."

THE AGREEMENTS: The Congress reached agreement on these main points:

1. A definition of an aggressor as the "first state which uses armed force under any pretext against any state."
2. An appeal to all governments against the persecution of persons fighting for peace.
3. An appeal to all governments to adopt legislation making war propaganda or instigation to war punishable offenses.
4. A call for a meeting of the heads of the Big Five governments to resolve their differences.
5. Demands for a cessation of hostilities in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and settlement of the Korean issue by the UN Security Council with the new China as a full-fledged member.
6. Demands for the return of Formosa to China and a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam.
7. Condemnation of rearmament of Germany and Japan, total demilitarization of both countries and the conclusion of peace treaties with them followed by the withdrawal of occupation troops.
8. Denunciation of continued colonial subjection of peoples as a "powerful source of danger of war."
9. A call for an international tribunal to examine the "crimes committed during the war in Korea and in particular the question of the responsibility of General McArthur."
10. An appeal for unconditional banning and complete inspection of atomic weapons, conventional armaments, bacteriological, chemical, poisonous, radioactive and other devices of mass extermination, with the onus of war criminal upon the first state using them.
11. Disarmament by all powers by one-third to one-half in the next two years with the UN Security Council empowered to check.
12. An appeal to all nations to restore normal cultural and trade relations throughout the world.

The program was approved 1,655 to 3, with 2 abstentions. O. John Rogge of the U.S. voted against.

THE 6TH POWER: Pietro Nenni, leader of the Italian Socialist Party, summed up the importance of the Congress:

> "We have become the sixth power of the world—a power that will be used for peace."

These 11 Americans were elected to the new World Council:

Howard Fast, Paul Robeson, W. E. DuBois, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Dr. John Kingsbury, Charles Howard (Progressive Party vice chairman), Theresa Robinson, Willard Uphaus (Religion and Labor Foundation), Charles Proctor of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, Helen Johnson of the Minute Women for Peace in New England, and Rev. Robert Muir of Boston.

Paul Robeson, who was prevented by the State Dept. from attending the Congress, shared a 5,000,000 franc ($14,300) peace award with Pablo Picasso. Other awards went to Chilean poet Pablo Neruda, Julius Fucik, a Czechoslovak author executed by the Nazis, and Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet.

ONLY ONE PLANET: Highlights of the Congress included:

- The speech of Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg who set the tone for the broad areas of agreement possible in the world today: "I am for peace not only with the America of Howard Fast or Paul Robeson, but also with the America of Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson; there is only one planet, but it is plenty big enough."
- The 20-minute ovation given to Korean delegate Mrs. Pak Den Ai: "We know there are two Americas, the America of Wall Street which drives the American youngsters into war with our people, and the America of honest simple folk who want peace."
- Charles Howard, Negro attorney of Des Moines, Iowa, answering the declarations of Rogge, who introduced the only jarring note in the Congress, Howard said:

> "I can assure the Congress that Mr. Rogge has not spoken here on behalf of the Progressive Party; neither has he spoken on behalf of the Negro people of America; only the other day, he announced his withdrawal from the defense of the Trenton Six.
>
> Of course, as a Negro and a lawyer, I realize that in the present situation it is more dangerous and less profitable to defend the lives of six black, innocent victims than to be the lawyer of the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington."

●

Members of the U.S. delegation will make a first report on the Congress on Dec. 8 at New York's St. Nicholas Arena.

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Chicago

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THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR PEACE, panel featuring Rev. Richard Morford, Dr. Lucius Porter, Mrs. Dorothy Cole. Moderator: Mr. Oscar Brown Jr. Fri., Dec. 8, at 8 p.m., Bowen Hall, Hull House, 800 S. Halsted. Tickets 75c (tax incl.) from Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, ANdover 3-1878.

Detroit

DR. SCOTT NEARING will speak on "OUR TIME OF TROUBLES" Fri. Dec. 8, at 8 p.m.; Sat., Dec. 9, at 8 p.m.; Sun., Dec. 10, at 2:30 and 8 p.m. at UNITED DAIRY WORKERS HALL, 15840 Second Blvd., Detroit. Sponsor: Detroit Word Events Forum.

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Item	Description & Colors	Size in Inches	Reg. Value	Guardian Price
FROM RUSSIA:				
1	White with blue border	60x60	$ 6.50	$ 4.50
2a	White with colored border*	56x68	7.50	4.90
2b	White with colored border*	56x83	8.50	5.50
2c	White with colored border*	54x54	5.50	3.50
3	White flowers on white	56x68	7.50	4.90
	IN FLORAL COLORS:			
4a	Peach, rose, blue	56x56	7.50	5.00
4b	Gold, lavender,	56x68	9.50	6.00
4c	Rose, purple, pink, blue or gold	69x83	13.50	9.00
4d	Green, gold, blue	56x83	12.50	8.00
	White with Blue Border			
5a	(with 6 napkins)	60x60	11.50	6.50
5b	(with 8 napkins)	60x83	17.50	10.50
5c	White on white with 6 napkins	69x83	20.00	15.00
	*Colored borders in lovely shades of rose, pink, gold, blue, purple. (In specifying colors or colored border, give 2 or 3 preferences)			
FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA:				
6	Pure linen double damask Hemstitched. 8 matching hemstitched napkins. Cream color.	56x84	20.00	14.50
7	Pure linen. Open work design. 8 matching napkins. Blue, gold, green	58x78	20.00	13.00
7a	Pure linen. Open work design. 8 matching napkins. Blue, gold, green	58x78	20.00	13.00
8	Pure linen. White double damask Hemstitched. 12 matching napkins. Floral design	60x100	23.00	18.00
9	White double damask. Hemstiched. 12 matching napkins	70x108	30.00	20.00
9a	Pure linen damask. Floral design. 12 extra large napkins. Blue, green, white	64x104	30.00	20.00
FROM BELGIUM:				
10	Rayon damask. Floral design. 8 matching napkins. Grey, cream, blue, green	64x84	18.00	14.00
FROM IRELAND:				
11	Pure linen white damask. 8 matching napkins	66x84	25.00	19.50
PILLOWCASES:				
12	Before hemming. Pure Irish linen. Threads drawn by hand	43x38		5.50 a pair
13	Domestic percale. No starch. Thread drawn hems	42x36		9.20 a doz.
TOWELS:				
14	Pure linen Kitchen Towel	18x34		7.50 per doz.
14a	Pure linen Kitchen Towel	16x32		6.75 per doz.
14b	Face Towels. Pure linen. Floral design	20x36		9.50 per doz.

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BOOKS FOR PROGRESS

Why the Russians do what they do

By James Aronson

IN our generation of U.S. newspapermen, George Marion is a pioneer. He quit the commercial field cold to try his hand at writing the truth. Finding publishers spectacularly uninterested in truth, he became a publisher himself. He wrote and printed **Bases and Empire**, a chart of American expansionism, and **The Communist Trial**, a document of the Foley Square follies.

Now comes a third self-published Marion book, **All Quiet in the Kremlin**—a frank, warm chronicle of his six months in the U.S.S.R. this year, written "by a non-expert for non-experts."

Experts on Russia come a dime (sorry, a dollar) a dozen these days. They've put 20,000,000 or so Russians in slave labor camps; 45,000 more in China to tell Mao Tse-tung what he's up to; and a couple of dozen more in pilgrim's clothing in Tibet — carrying Geiger - counting Buddhas. Praise the Lord for a non-expert!

NEW LOOK ON VOROSKAYA STREET
A six-story apartment house going up in Moscow

THE MAIN QUESTION: Marion had a good look, but it wasn't easy. Contrary to the widespread notion that the Russians take you on strictly guided tours—and if you stray off the path, pop!—he had a hard time convincing people to take him around. What he did was work his way across the Soviet Union, writing articles on America for Soviet papers and persuading the Russians to translate and publish his Foley Square book.

He went to find out, Marion says, why the Russians do the things they do; once we know that, understanding is easier—and with understanding the chances of peace improve.

He went to Stalingrad, relived the war and the reconstruction there. He looked with amazement upon the once-shattered city which now has an industrial capacity greater than pre-war. He poked around Moscow, investigated the schools, museums, hospitals, stores; sat in on the Supreme Soviet, watched the May Day parade, went to dozens of plays, movies, ballets, concerts. He talked with Trofim Lysenko of the celebrated biology controversy, talked with barbers in the Georgian capital of Tiflis, with plain Russians wherever he went.

NOT "UTOPIA": In Georgia he studied the tea industry from top to bottom and the afforestation program in the steppes in the Cossack country. He wanted to get to the heart of "socialist incentive" and find out whether or not it was a fancy name for "speed-up."

He didn't like everything he saw, and says so. He found Lysenko an unpleasant personality; didn't care for many of the current propaganda plays (too primitive); wasn't enchanted when a jazz band splashed raucous notes into his soup in a Moscow hotel.

But he puts all these things in their place. He doesn't list them in an overwhelming indictment, as the "experts" do. He found the answer to his question and he puts it this way:

> Not just the Communists but the great majority of the common people are convinced that something new and heroic is under contruction in the Soviet Union. . . . Now they certainly don't arrive at that conviction by comparing what they have with what Americans have. . . . If they believe in their tomorrow so much that they can endure cruel suffering and perform heroic toil, it can only be because they compare their today with their yesterday.

THE BIG STORY: The truth about Russia, Marion believes, is the green crops growing in unwatered fields under rainless skies in what was once dust bowl country. He says:

> The "good" and the "bad" are parts of one process, the painful process of building something so new that the Russians cannot guide themselves by anything man has done in the past but must plunge ahead into the darkness of the untried, winning great success and making whopping big blunders. It is all one story, the story of the future Russia in the process of becoming.

The story as Marion sees it is of a people nourished on the dream of peaceful construction, believing in what they build, convinced that they can help make a better life for themselves and for all mankind. He has told it with intelligence, keen criticism, humor and, above all, heart.

ALL QUIET IN THE KREMLIN, by George Marion. Fairplay Publishers, N.Y.C. $3.

Guardian recommends . . .

The following books now on sale have been favorably reviewed in the GUARDIAN and are recommended for your own reading or for presents to your progressive friends:

THE YEAR OF THE OATH, by George R. Stewart and other U. of Calif. professors (Doubleday, $2). Story of the biggest academic witch-hunt since the cold war.

THE PROUD AND THE FREE, by Howard Fast (Little, Brown, $3). Exciting, probing novel of the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line in the Civil War.

BETRAYAL, by Arthur D. Kahn (dist. by the author, $1.25). Personal record of the U.S. occupation of Germany by one who was there and fought for a democratic policy.

THE DEAD STAY YOUNG, by Anna Seghers (Little, Brown, $4). Heroic novel of Germany from 1918 to 1945, dramatizing and explaining today's "German problem."

MAO TSE-TUNG, by Robert Payne (Schuman, $3.50). Well-written, largely successful portrait of the world's man of the hour by a liberal British poet.

PEKING DIARY, by Derk Bodde (Schuman, $3.75). How the last phase of China's revolution looked to an honest U.S. intellectual living in Peking.

AMERICAN LABOR LEADERS, by Charles Madison (Harper, $4). Labor's rise to power from Gompers to Reuther, told by an expert whose hopes for the movement still exceed his misgivings about the leadership.

ALL HONORABLE MEN, by James Stewart Martin (Little, Brown, $3.50). Former head of Decartellization Branch in U.S.-occupied Germany gives a vitally important, fact-filled report on how Wall St. sabotaged FDR's program.

ON BEING HUMAN, by Ashley Montagu (Schuman, $1.95). An anthropologist's simple, brilliant exposition of nature's law of co-operation, now up for repeal in Washington.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM, by Leo Huberman (Monthly Review, $3). Simple, de-sloganized answers to all current fantasies about socialism and communism.

HIGH TREASON, by Albert Kahn (dist. by the author, $1). The whole story, documented and indexed, of plunder and repression in the U.S. from Harding till now.

SCOTTSBORO BOY, by Haywood Patterson and Earl Conrad (Doubleday, $3). Soul-searing personal history of an innocent jim-crow victim's 17 years in Dixie Dachaus.

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